IN THE CLAIMS:

The text of all pending claims, (including withdrawn claims) is set forth below. Cancelled and not entered claims are indicated with claim number and status only. The claims as listed below show added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~strikethrough~~. The status of each claim is indicated with one of (original), (currently amended), (cancelled), (withdrawn), (new), (previously presented), or (not entered).

Please AMEND claims 1, 6, 9-12 and 20-22 in accordance with the following:

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A recorded master for manufacturing an information storage medium comprising:

a ~~mater~~master substrate;

a heat absorption layer which is coated on the ~~mater~~master substrate and absorbs heat irradiated from a beam ~~at a part on which a beam is irradiated~~; and

a separation layer which is coated on the heat absorption layer,

wherein according to ~~the~~a temperature distribution of ~~the~~a part on which the beam is irradiated, volume change occurs in at least one of the heat absorption layer and the separation layer.

2. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein the separation layer is formed of a photoresist.

3. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein the heat absorption layer is formed of an alloy layer.

4. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 3, wherein the alloy layer is formed of a rare earth element metal and a transition metal.

5. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 4, wherein the alloy layer is formed of TbFeCo.

6. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The recorded master of claim 1, ~~wherein~~further comprising a dielectric layer ~~is included~~ on at least one of ~~the~~ top and bottom surfaces of the heat absorption layer.

7. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 6, wherein the dielectric layer is

formed of a mixture of ZnS and SiO_2.

8. (ORIGINAL) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein the heat absorption layer is formed as an alloy dielectric layer formed of a dielectric and an alloy.

9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein when ~~the~~a melting point of the heat absorption layer is T1 and the part on which ~~a laser~~the beam is irradiated on the heat absorption layer has a temperature of 0.5T1 or ~~over~~higher, a volume change occurs in the heat absorption layer and the separation layer~~ part~~.

10. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein when ~~the~~a melting point of the heat absorption layer is T1, ~~the~~a melting point of the separation layer is T2, and the temperature distribution of the part on which ~~a laser~~the beam is irradiated on the heat absorption layer is equal to or higher than T2 and lower than 0.5T1, a volume change occurs in the separation layer and a pit is formed.

11. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The recorded master of claim 1, wherein when ~~the~~a melting point of the separation layer is T2, ~~the~~a glass transition temperature of the separation layer is T3, and the temperature distribution of the part on which ~~a laser~~the beam is irradiated on the heat absorption layer is equal to or higher than T3 and lower than T2, volume change occurs in the separation layer and a bump is formed.

12. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A method of fabricating a recorded master for manufacturing an information storage medium, comprising:

coating a heat absorption layer on a master substrate, the heat absorption layer ~~which absorbs~~absorbing heat at a ~~part on a mater substrate~~ portion on which a beam is irradiated;

coating a separation layer on the heat absorption layer; and

by irradiating a laser beam on the heat absorption layer ~~to cause~~causing a volume change in at least one of the heat absorption layer and the separation layer with respect to ~~the~~a temperature distribution of a part on which the laser beam is irradiated.

13. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 12, wherein the separation layer is formed of a photoresist.

14. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 12, wherein the heat absorption layer is formed of an alloy layer.

15. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 14, wherein the alloy layer is formed of a rare earth element metal and a transition metal.

16. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 15, wherein the alloy layer is formed of TbFeCo.

17. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 12, wherein a dielectric layer is included on at least one of the top and bottom of the heat absorption layer.

18. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 17, wherein the dielectric layer is formed of a mixture of ZnS and SiO_2.

19. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 12, wherein the heat absorption layer is formed as an alloy dielectric layer formed of a dielectric and an alloy.

20. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 12, wherein when ~~the~~a melting point of the heat absorption layer is T1 and the part of the heat absorption layer on which ~~a~~the laser beam is irradiated has a temperature of 0.5T1 or ~~over~~higher, a volume change occurs in the heat absorption layer and the separation layer part.

21. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 12, wherein when ~~the~~a melting point of the heat absorption layer is T1, ~~the~~a melting point of the separation layer is T2, and the temperature distribution of the part on which ~~a~~the laser beam is irradiated is equal to or higher than T2 and lower than 0.5T1, a volume change occurs in the separation layer and a pit is formed.

22. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 12, wherein when ~~the~~a melting point of the separation layer is T2, ~~the~~a glass transition temperature of the separation layer is T3, and the temperature distribution of the part on which ~~a~~the laser beam is irradiated is equal to or higher than T3 and lower than T2, a volume change occurs in the separation layer and a bump is formed.

23. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 12, wherein the temperature of a part on which a beam is irradiated depends on the power of the beam and the linear velocity of the master.